PARIS.

Probable Capitulation of the City.

Favre in Consultation with Bismarck at Versailles.

The French Ask to Surrender with the Honors of War.

Intense Excitement in London.

Bourbaki's Army Hopelessly Hemmed In.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS.

Various Rumors about its Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Times has the following special dispatch:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 24.—Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris and the garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Denis, and the disaster of the 19th, mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. Gen. Trochu is ill, and Vinoy is in command. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large."

A special telegram to the Daily Telegraph, from Versailles, says there is solid ground for believing that Paris will surrender to-day.

Tremendous Excitement in London.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 25.—There is tremendous excitement in this city, at the West End, on account of a rumored treaty for the capitulation of Paris. Many doubt the truth of the report, and this disbelief is increased by a rumor that Favre is actually on his way to London to attend the Conference. It is said that he is expected in London at 2:15 to-day. This is improbable. On account of the great effervescing excitement. Members are gathered in groups, talking eagerly, and the editions of the papers brought in are anxiously scanned. Everything is rising, yet but little is doing, as the members are too agitated.

Among the French residents general satisfaction is expressed. Their opinion in general is and they accept the fact of Trochu's resignation as proof of its truth. The neighborhood most frequented by the French refugees, is that the news of capitulation is well founded. Leicester Square and Soho, presents just now a singular appearance. Every street is filled with groups of people wildly gesticulating. Further information was sought for at the foreign office. **At the Prussian Embassy** nothing was known of the capitulation at half-past one.

Favre's Interview with Bismarck.

[World's Special.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25,—Gambetta is here conferring with the French and Italian Ministers.

At an interview of Favre with Bismarck yesterday the latter insisted that the surrender should be signed by the whole Provisional Government. Favre replied that it would be impossible to bind the Bordeaux Government, as the surrender was a military one. Bismarck then said that, if the Republic rejects the terms and the Empire accepts, you must choose between acceptance and restoration of the Emperor. Favre has departed for London.

What Bismarck Says.

Count Bismarck announced at Versailles that General Bourbaki had been caught between the armies of Von Werder an Manteuffel, and must surrender. A dispatch from Bordeaux, which admits that the Germans have cut the railway to Lyons, south of Besancon and of Bourbaki's supposed position, can only be construed to confirm this statement of the Prussian Premier.

At the same time and in the same interview, Count Bismarck declared that Paris must submit in a few days. He is also stated as confirmatory to this view of the situation, that the negotiations for capitulation had already been opened. The dispatch which announces this proceeds from a correspondent who has persistently defended German claims of success. It may therefore be considered entitled to belief.

The Reported Visit of Favre to Versailles Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—No information as to the reported visit of Favre to Versailles has yet been authentically announced. The news is regarded on the Stock Exchange as doubtful, and consols have, in consequence, fallen off a quarter.

The Echo says no official confirmation has yet reached London of the report that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris have been commenced at Versailles. The city, however, is full of rumors of that nature.

The German Demands.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 24, P. M.—Favre is reported discussing terms of capitulation with Bismarck. The German demands are said to be the following: The forts to be garrisoned by Germans; the regulars and Gardes Mobiles to be sent to Germany; the province of Champagne to be held as a pledge for the payment of the war expenses; Alsace and Lorraine to be yielded to Germany; Paris to receive no garrison; the protection of the city to be confided to the National Guards, who will not be disarmed. The Germans will then negotiate terms of peace, and France will be left to reconstruct her Government. The propositions are considered on the side of the French as being too severe. It is unknown at this hour what abatement may take place.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Capitulation of Longwy.

LONDON, January 25—1:30 P. M.—Dispatches have just been received announcing the capitulation to-day of Longwy to the Belgian border, which has been besieged for a long time. Four thousand prisoners and two hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors.

The Garibaldians Again Victorious.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Dijon says that the Garibaldians routed a detachment of German landwehr who were guarding the railroad between the villages of Fontenoix and Burgundy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Powers and the Small Powers.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.—The Folkeburg or Lower House of the Danish Parliament was to-day engaged in the consideration of the Budget. During discussion the leader of the agricultural party favored the reduction of the appropriation, on the ground that there was danger that under the heavy burdens imposed on their people, and from the progress of science in the Great Powers, small States would soon disappear from the map of Europe. The Minister of War, in supporting the Budget, expressed the belief that the condition of Europe was dangerous, and that the small powers, however peaceably inclined, might be forced into war for the defense of their independence.

What the Conference is Waiting For.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The London Conference has been adjourned until the 8d inst., in consequence of the continued absence of representatives from France, one of the signatory powers of the original treaty relating to the Eastern question. It is known that Granville confers with Tyssot, the Charge d'Affairs, before and after each meeting of the conference.

Dr. Livingstone Heard From.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Africa, giving post tive intelligence of the safety of Dr. Living stone.

Bismarck's Reward.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Bismarck has been appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.

A dispatch from Brussels says Bismarck's reply to Favre, refusing him safe conduct through the German lines of investment of Paris, is condemned by the Prussian Liberals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Consols 92¾. Bonds firmer; coupons, '65s, 90¾; do old '65s, 90¾; do. '67s, 89¾; do 10-40s, 88¾. Stocks firmer; Erie, 19; Illinois Central 110¾; Atlantic, 28. Tallow 43s@45s 6d. Linseed oil 35s@36s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—U. S. coupons, '62, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8¼d; middling Orleans, 8¾@8¾d. Sales 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were for speculation and export; to arrive, 8¼@8¾d. Beef easier at 110s@116 6d.

NEW YORK.

A Fire Destroying $110,000 Worth of Property—Governor Hoffman Recommends a Penalty for Bribery of Electors—Count Johannes and His Nathan Murderer, Etc., Etc.

HOFFMAN AND FREE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Governor Hoffman to-day sent to the Senate a message advising that the constitution be amended so as to punish severely the corrupt use of money in influencing elections.

AN ABORTIONIST SENTENCED.

The so-called Dr. M. A. Todd, one of the most notorious professional abortionists in the city, was to-day convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to seven years in Sing-Sing. A second indictment for a similar offense is pending against Todd.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out to-day in the cloak and mantilla establishment of Gerscll, 119 Church street. The stock was entirely destroyed. Total loss $30,000; insured. The book-keeper, a brother of the proprietor, has been arrested on suspicion of arson.

THE WEATHER.

In consequence of a furious snow storm all the mails are behind; the Western mail was two hours late; nothing received west of Pittsburg. Advices from the principal cities in the East report a heavy storm and cold weather.

OVER-DUE STEAMERS.

Some anxiety is felt for the steamers Thos. Snowden and Brittania. The former left St. Michael on the 17th of December and has not been heard from. The latter left Glasgow on the 1st inst. and is some days over-due.

THE ACCUSED NATHAN MURDERER.

In the court of general sessions this evening, James Hughes, the man charged with the murder of Nathan, was brought up on the minor charge. Mr. McClellan, counsel for Hughes, urged on the court the necessity of reading the same affidavits in support of the request he would make for a light sentence.

The court having granted permission, the clerk proceeded to read an affidavit from A. Craig, affecting the letters from Count Johannes to Hughes, and that he believed the former was coming to secure the reward of $40,000, which had been offered by the authorities for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Percy N. than, and that his charge against Hughes was wholly unfounded. The judge then sentenced Hughes to the State Prison for one year. After the sentence Mr. Roach addressed the court, requesting His Honor to suggest to the District Attorney the propriety of laying the action of Geo. Jones before the general term of the Supreme Court with a view that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellors. Hughes will be brought before the grand jury on Monday, the 30th inst., when the court will have an opportunity of bringing to light the proofs of Hughes' guilt, of which, he claims, the court has no possession.

DEAD.

William Wattering, originator of the cooperative movement, and formerly editor of the Republic der Arbeiter died to-day to-day. All the German societies will attend the funeral.

A $110,000 FIRE.

A fire to-night at 72 William street caused a loss of $110,000. H. C. Siller, wholesale druggist, loses $20,000; Joseph H. Meuitzki, $50,000; Adler & Co., manufacturers of chemicals, $40 000; damage to building, $20,000. Insured.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—P. M.

The cable advices from Europe to-day, which seem to indicate the early surrender of Paris, did much to relieve the tension on Wall street. The Gold market has been dull with all the transactions at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 4 to 6 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $13,000,000.

Government securities opened strong, especially the 6's, which have advanced ¼ per cent. The entire list closed active and higher.

The stock market is generally firm, with small business in New York Central, Hudson, Erie, Reading, Northwestern, Rock Island, Rock Island and Western Union Telegraph, they being the features. Express stocks are strong, and Quicksilver has advanced to 9.

The money market is easy at 5@6 per cent.

State securities were firm on the last call.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	112¼@
Coupons of '62	109⅝@
Coupons of '64	109 @
Coupons of '65	109 @
Do new	108 @
Coupons of '67	108¾@
Coupons of '68	108¾@
Ten-forties	104 @
Currency 6's	120 @

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	88½@	Old Virginia	65 @
Old Tennessee	64¾@	New Tennessee	57 @
New Tennessee	64¾@	New N. Car.	23½@
New Virginia	61 @		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	90¼	Northwestern	75½
Quicksilver	9¼	Do preferred	85½
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	103¾
Do preferred	9¼	Col. Chi. & Ind. C.	93
Adams Express	66¼	Ill. Central	110¾
Wells & Fargo	76	Pittsburg	93
Amer. Express	58	Tol. & Wabash	71½
U. S. Express	58	Do preferred	91½
Pacific Mail	105¾	Fort Wayne	91½
N. Y. Cent'l, new	96¾	Terre Haute	59
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	95¾	Do preferred	85
Erie	21¾	Chi. & Alton	115
Erie preferred	46	Do preferred	117
Harlem	130	Ohio & Mississippi	38
Do preferred	132	Do preferred	81
Reading	98½	C. C. and C.	81
Mich. Central	113	Burlington	132
Mich. Southern	92¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Pittsburg	93½	Ill. Central	133½

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The upper portion of a building on the corner of Pratt and Gay streets was destroyed by fire last night. The fourth story was occupied by J. Gershaw, as a manufactory of cigar boxes. Those stock was all destroyed, and the third story by Geran, a painter, whose stock was mostly destroyed. Loss $15,000.

The Dion-Deery Billiard Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—B tween Dion and Deery to-night attracted a large audience. Deery's average was 25, and Dion's 20; caroms shots barred. Deery's 500, for $1,000 a side. In the fifth inning Dion scored 42. At the forty-fourth inning the score stood: Dion, 232; Deery, 143.

TELEGRAMS

Geo Ticknor, a distinguished scholar, is dead, at the age of 72 years.

The trial of R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, commenced in the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday.

At the workingmen's convention at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, a bill to be presented to the Legislature, was submitted and referred, which provides for the abolishing of the contract system of State labor. Also one to prohibit the employment of minors under fourteen years of age in factories.

In the Circuit Court at Memphis Wednesday evening, in the case of Mrs. C. N. Roberts verses the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as lessee of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, to recover damages for the loss of life of her husband, an employe on the road, who was killed by an engine at the depot here, a verdict was returned in her favor for $15,000.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

Judge Cochran's Petition.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The Louisville Chancery Court is the only court in the United States, or in the United States having a similar jurisdiction, which has not the power of appointing and removing its Commissioners at pleasure.

The Louisville Chancery Court was deprived of this power by an act approved the 5th of January, 1865. This act was for the benefit of the then Commissioner, its object being to remove him from the control of the Chancellor. The office of the Commissioner of the court about thirty-six years, and had also been Receiver of the court from March, 1854, until 1865, appointed by the Chancellor under the rules of the court. By the act of 1865 also contracted him the office as Receiver as well as Commissioner. At the last session of the Legislature it was proposed to repeal the repeal of the act of 1865, in order that the Louisville Chancery Court should have its power restored. This proposition was rejected in the legality of other courts having no greater jurisdiction. The Legislature, in this session, saw fit to pass an act giving to the Chancellor power to appoint and remove the Receiver, but failed to confer the power of appointing the Commissioner. The wisdom of the Legislature has been fully vindicated in so far as the act gave the power of appointing and removing the Receiver. But I claim that the Legislature stopped short of what is due to the Chancellor. Justice, both in the court, and public policy, both demand that the act of 1865 should be altogether repealed, that the Commissioner of that court may, like the same officers in the Circuit County, hold at the pleasure of the judges. It always been the law, with the exception complained of, and experience has demonstrated its beneficial effects. There can exist no reason why the Louisville Chancery Court alone should be deprived of that power. No one knows how to appoint proper members of the Legislature, except through their reason and sense of justice. any other mode of appointment would be dangerous to me and justly offensive to them. Therefore take this method of calling their attention to the subject, believing they will promptly rectify the wrong, and restore to the Court the prerogative of which it was deprived, without any reason of public utility. To those who may think that I trouble the Legislature too much, I say, avoid the trouble by performing your duty, and you will be annoyed no more.

JANUARY, 1871. T. B. COCHRAN.

WASHINGTON.

The Bill Abolishing the Income Tax Passed by the Senate.

What is Seriously Talked of in Relation to North Carolina.

Alabama Claim Bonds for Alabama Claims.

The River Interests Ahead on the Western Bridge Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate has decided that the income tax must be repealed. After another long debate to-day it passed the bill abolishing the tax by one majority, the vote standing 26 to 25, and showing that 20 Senators were absent when the vote was taken. The result in the House will be equally close. Gen. Pleasanton made another appeal for the abolition of the tax in a letter, submitted to day to the Ways and Means Committee.

THE SOUTH.

The Senate special committee, who are investigating the condition of the South, are making slow headway. They seem at a loss who to summon. Such as have been summoned are very tardy in responding. It was the intention to-day to examine the notorious Col. Kirk, who figured so largely in the political campaign in North Carolina last summer, but he did not put in an appearance. It is said the programme with regard to North Carolina is to make out that its Legislature was not legally elected, thereby making a pretext for some plan by which Abbott may retain his seat in the Senate in lieu of Gov. Vance, who has been elected to it. Absurd as this may at first sight, it is nevertheless seriously talked of by some of the Southern Republicans now in Washington.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The question of fulfilling the views of the annual message, with regard to the appointment of a commission to audit the Alabama claims so that the claimants may be examined and pay them and then collect them of Great Britain, was again discussed by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day. Several memorials from New England from parties who have suffered by the depredations were presented asking for such legislation. Hon. J. Ka. Parker, of the Great Western Insurance Company, who represents a large amount of these claims, also appeared, and argued that Congress should at once allow these claimants to elect a settlement directly with the commission, or provide for the commission and payment suggested by President Grant. Mr. Parker was willing to take a Government Alabama claims bond for his pay.

THE WESTERN BRIDGE QUESTION

again occupied the attention of both committees on commerce to-day. Deacon Smith, of Cincinnati, spoke before the Senate committee against the Newport bridge, and Colonel Kerr, of Pittsburg, concluded his argument before the House committee. It is very evident that the river interest is ahead of the railroads in Congress, and will win in the end. To-day there were presented to the Committees a petition on river commerce, signed by sixty-one citizens of Western Pennsylvania, asking Congress to prevent the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge on the plan at present designated, and twenty petitions, signed by 1,330 citizens of western Pennsylvania, asking the interference of Congress against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

THE CENSUS-TAKERS.

The select committee on the census have agreed to report a bill increasing the pay of Deputy United States Marshals who have been engaged on the census. Under the old field service the pay will average from three to five dollars per day. The number of the deputies is about 50,000.

THE BLAIR BANQUET.

Representative Cox, of New York, tendered to General Blair, Senator from Missouri, and ex Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, a complimentary entertainment at the Arlington to-night. Covers will be laid for the entire Democratic delegation in Congress and many prominent Democrats throughout the country, among whom were ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and others. Governors Seymour and Hoffman regretted their inability to attend. The banquet will be superb, especially in its floral decorations. A band of music added to the entertainment. There was no formal speech-making, though General Blair was universally congratulated, while the conversation was as beneficial in its political results as the social results among the several hundred leading Democrats who attended.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: George W. Blackburn, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Tennessee.

IMPUDENT MEXICO.

[Special to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Our relations with Mexico are becoming more complicated and very critical, caused by the course of the people in Mexico in relation to the Zana Hibra. The opinion is entertained here by those familiar with all the facts, that Mexico will have to abandon the position she has assumed on the question whether the United States will have redress for the depredations were protected asking for such redress. Hon. J. Ka. Parker, of the Great Western Insurance Company, who represents a large amount of these claims, also appeared, and argued that Congress should at once allow these claimants to elect a settlement directly with the commission, or provide for the commission and payment suggested by President Grant. Mr. Parker was willing to take a Government Alabama claims bond for his pay.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Commissioner Pleasanton recommends that the law be amended so as to impose a tax of 90 cents on fermented liquors, as these figures are necessary in adjusting the accounts of collectors, because of the difficulty of disposing of fractional remainders.

IMMIGRATION.

Official returns to the Bureau of Statistics show the decrease in immigration for the year 1870 to be 31,118.

☞ In Carson county, Nevada, the other day, two hundred Chinamen engaged in a street fight, the cause of the loss of fifty cents, sustained by one of the number in a gambling saloon. The noise they made alarmed the entire village population, who rushed to the scene of conflict, expecting to find a large number of the Celestials dead on the field, but there was no such wound among them. Yet the noise they had made was astonishing.

River Telegrams.

(Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.)

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26—It rained some since morning and has risen 2 feet. Mononghela 4 feet 6 inches, and rising. The st. Charles expects to leave to-morrow. No departures.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—River 17 feet, with 85 under the bridge; has fallen 2 feet. Arrived—Sawanah, from St. Louis; Imperial—Dove No. 1, for Kentucky river; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans; James Fisk, Jr., Cairo; Savannah, Pittsburg. The wharf is in a miserable condition from the ice. Temperature 29. Weather clear. The John Groesbeck reships freight to the Nick Longworth at Parkersburg and comes here for her pains.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26.—The river is rising, with five feet on Harpeth Shoals. There was a heavy rain last night, and more raining to-day. Arrived—Nashville, from Cincinnati; Talisman, from Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 26.—Ohio Valley, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 9 p. m.: Clear and cold; thermometer 15 deg. above; Marble City, M. aphis to Cairo, 1 a. m.; Mary Miller, Memphis to Evansville 4 o. m.; Forest, Cincinnati to Memphis, 4 p. m.; Belle of La Belle, Pittsburg to Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; John Kyle, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Rob Fulton, Louisville to Natchez, 7 p. m.; Blue Lodge, Pittsburg to Memphis, 7 p. m. The A. Baker, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis, struck a snag yesterday morning in Hacker's Bend, knocking a hole in her bottom through which the water gained a depth of two feet in the hold. One hundred and fifty barrels of lime and about the same number of flour were thrown overboard, enabling her to temporarily repair the damages and reach this port. River rose two feet. Weather cloudy; mercury 28.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—The weather is cloudy; mercury 24. The river is rising. The Arkansas has risen ten feet. Owing to a heavy fog last night a number of boats were detained here. Arrived—Robert Tulips, from Cincinnati; Bigley and barges, from Pittsburg. Departed—Mary Looney, for Red River; Indiana, Ames, Alaska, Shannon, Liberty and Tower and barges, for New Orleans; Labarge, St. Louis.

JANUARY, 1871.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS---THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication of Richard Delafield tendering his resignation as one of the agents of the Smithsonian Institute, to take effect February 1st. Laid on the table.

LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION.

The House bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for fair grounds was passed.

SAULT ST. MARIE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill making a temporary appropriation of $100,000 for the prosecution of work at the Sault St. Marie canal and river in Michigan. Passed.

BOONEVILLE BRIDGE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Booneville.

A petition was presented and referred as follows:

JERSEY CITY.

By Mr. Stockton—From all the insurance companies of Jersey City, New Jersey, asking that that city be made a port of entry. Referred.

FORT FISHER.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution for the protection and preservation of FORT FISHER.

KANSAS INDIANS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to enable the united bands of Sean Creek, Black River, Chippewa, and Chanuce Indians of Kansas to dispose of their lands.

THE CLERKS' UNDER-PAY.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that in his recent statement relative to the retention of the under-pay of clerks in the Postoffice Department who did no work, he was in error in saying that he had complained to the head of that department. His complaint was made to the head of the bureau in which the clerks were engaged.

INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL LOSSES.

Mr. CAMERON called up the House bill to reimburse Robert Brigham, late postmaster at Franklin, Penn., for loss by the failure of the Venango National Bank of Franklin of $2,000 of the public funds deposited there by that postoffice. After a discussion, which lasted until the morning hour expired, the bill was defeated.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate then took up and passed the pension appropriation bill. After a amendment the Senate Committee on Appropriations made to the bill as passed by the House was rejected. The bill goes to the President.

AN INVITATION

A communication from the Board of Trustees of the Columbia asylum for the deaf and dumb was read, inviting the attendance of the Senate on the occasion of the exercises of the institution on Sunday next, to be presided over by the President of the United States.

THE INCOME TAX.

At 1:30 the unfinished business, the consideration of the bill repealing the income tax, of December 31, 1870, and Mr. Buckingham spoke of the practical defects of the law and the hideous inquisition in consequence of the neglect of Assessors to impose and collect penalties for the neglects and refusal of parties concealed asking for such penalties. Hon. J. Ka. Parker, of the Great Western Insurance Company, who represents a large amount of these claims, also appeared, and argued that Congress should at once allow these claimants to elect a settlement directly with the commission, or provide for the commission and payment suggested by President Grant. Mr. Parker was willing to take a Government Alabama claims bond for his pay.

Mr. COLE opposed the tax on incomes as a class legislation, and as a discrimination dividends, believing the former the most objectionable of all taxes. Considerable discussion subsequently ensued, the income upon which it was levied was frequently at a time when persons were losing its and of shrinking property.

Mr. JOHNSON regarded the internal revenue system as the main cause of the present business prostration. To show the monstrous inequality of the tax he compared the property of Virginia, for four years the theater of war, with the wealth of Massachusetts, which, he said, during the time enjoyed the benefits of war contracts, and commented on the fact that, of the States in the estimated receipts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the current year, Virginia would pay more than the United States Treasury $525,000 more than Massachusetts. If the necessity for additional revenue existed, he was of the opinion that it could be apportioned equitably among the States, and raised by the ordinary tax collectors in the country.

Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, referring to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that the income tax was a large item, expressed as a means of meeting current expenditures, said he would regard the repeal as an expression by the Senate of a lack of confidence in the people in the Treasury, and the effect of such legislation under like circumstances in England would be cause for the Ministry to resign.

At 3:15 Mr. Harlan moved a joint Executive session.

Mr. SCOTT appealed to the Senate to dispose of the income tax quick and take a vote on Mr. Harlan's motion pending the bill. Mr. Harlan's motion was then rejected—yeas 26; nays 29.

The pending bill was then resumed.

Mr. CORBETT suggested that if the tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it could not be reimposed by Congress in any subsequent emergency. An immediate vote would be politic, superceding such decision.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered a substitute for the bill abolishing the tax, and providing that it should be a to the issue for the sale of stamps on writings, and constituting postmasters agents for the sale of stamps.

Mr. HOWE said that most of the people of the country asked for the repeal, and urged that the outcry in its behalf was dictated by no selfish considerations.

Mr. THURMAN favored the reduction of taxes, and would vote for the repeal, but did not favor the abolition of the income tax, which was the most equitable of all taxes. It was a system that would likely be the means of perpetuating a more spurious system in the present tariff laws.

Mr. JOHNSTON'S substitute was rejected.

Mr. WARNER thought Congress could not safely proceed further in reducing the taxes. He could not vote to repeal the special tax on banks, while the taxes on the necessaries of life, that were out of the pocket of the poor, remained.

After further discussion, the Senate bill was passed—yeas 26; nays, 25.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton, Md., Hamilton, Texas, Mc. Donald, Roberts, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers and Yates—26

NAY—Messrs. Abbott, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Cragin, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Morrill, Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Tipton, Willey, Williams and Wilson—25.

Messrs. McCreery, Nye and Robertson in favor of the repeal, paired with Messrs. Pool, Ross and Poole who were absent and opposed.

The following is the bill as passed by the Senate:

A bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved 14th of July, 1870, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

The Senate, at 4:40, adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HARPER presented a communication from Gen. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the income tax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Commissioner Pleasanton's communication says: "I regard the tax as one, of all others, the most obnoxious to the people, because it is very unequal in its nature, and dragging to public view an exposition of the most positive personal affairs of citizens. Such has been willing exposition can be compulsorily effected only through the maintenance of the most expensive machinery; and both the machinery and the tax are by means necessarily employed in its enforcement appear to be regarded by the better classes of citizens with more and more disfavor from year to year. It is, furthermore, most difficult to exact a statement, especially of large business firm finances, and especially for periods of time as involved in extended commercial affairs.

"There is a question as to its constitutionality, but as to that I express no opinion. The amount derived from that source has under legislation already been greatly diminished by the repeals and materially reduced the effect of such legislation under like circumstances in England would be cause for the Ministry to resign.

Mr. HARLAN

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Glasgow has a five-legged lamb.

A regular stage line connects Glasgow and Jamestown.

The Yeoman alludes to the possibility of Nilsson singing in Frankfort.

New Liberty had an infant earthquake on Thursday night of last week.

They fined a poor devil $2 in Glasgow the other day for working on Sunday.

The son of Senator McCreery has commenced the practice of law in Owensboro.

The cisterns of Mount Sterling have become crumpy and won't gush worth a cent.

It is rumored that a squad of Federal soldiers is in the western portion of Russell county.

A young negress on Ray's Fork, near Georgetown, gave birth to triplets a few days since. The children have since died.

The Democratic postmaster of Randolph has been removed, and the office is to be discontinued, unless some "suitable" person will take it.

The first number of the Springfield Republican will be issued tomorrow, under the editorship of John W. Riley, Esq. The new paper is to be Democratic.

The editor of the Elizabethtown Times, having no four dollars, no free pass and—no one for to whom considerately to borrow, couldn't leave home to hear Nilsson sing in this city.

The grading of the road from Maysville to Carlisle will be completed and ready for the rails in ninety days. It will take two months to lay the rails—making till the first of July for the running of the cars.

A man in the county of Fleming has two children—twins—whose resemblance to each other is remarkable. They not only look alike in size, eyes, features, and in general appearance, but each has a mark on the forehead that is alike in every particular.

Prof. Fogg, of Nicholas county, and his four sons—all of whom are musicians of considerable merit—contemplate making a short tour soon in some of the counties in this State, and give musical entertainments. They will first visit Blaseville, in Fleming county, then Flemingsburg, Sherburne, Sharpsburg, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Paris and Carlisle.

Governor Stevenson has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Nelson county of John Oscar Smith, charged with the murder of Mary Bottoms in that county on the 13th inst. He offers the same reward for the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Boyle county of John Taylor, charged with the murder of Mary Bottoms in the same county in April of 1866.

We learn from the Lebanon Standard that Thomas L. Fogle, editor of the Clarion, died in Lebanon on Wednesday morning last, of pneumonia. He had been unremitting in his attentions to John A and James M. Fogle, notices of whose death will be found in another paragraph, and on Friday night, after the funeral of the latter, he also was attacked with pneumonia, with the above fatal result.

We clip this item from the Owen News: "Two enterprising (?) individuals came to town on last Sabbath, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to get up a fight among the negroes, compromised by exchanging pants with one. Now were they very modest about it, for, cold as it was, they stripped off and made the exchange on one of our public streets in the open daylight. Strangers were white. They must have been carpet-baggers."

The Owen News has the following item: "Owenton, one day last week, was the scene of a stabbing affray. A man by the name of Abe Rinoch stabbed another by the name of Bower Roberts. It was at first thought that Roberts' wounds were of a fatal nature, but we learn that such is not the case, as he is able to go about. Rinoch is in durance vile, having failed to give the required bond for his appearance at the May term of the Owen Circuit Court."

A difficulty occurred between Alex Bishop and W. N. Richey, at the residence of the former, in Headquarters precinct, Nicholas county, on Sunday last, in which Richey went to the house of Bishop, where, after a few words, they got into a fight, during which Bishop cut Richey in the palm of the right hand and in the right arm at the elbow, and then stabbed him in both shoulders and twice in the left side of the back—both of the latter stabs entering the chest and one of them penetrating the left lung. It is feared that the wounds may prove fatal.

Mrs. Jane Allen Stuart, living near Owensboro, and the mother of Judge James Stuart, is believed to be the oldest person now living born in Kentucky. Mrs. Stuart is in the enjoyment of a remarkable degree of bodily health, and her mental powers but slightly impaired by her extraordinary age. She has frequently known Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone, Girty, and other celebrities of their days, besides having been personally acquainted with nearly all of the officers and many of the private soldiers engaged in the disastrous battle, to the whites, of Lower Blue Licks.

On Wednesday last, the 18th inst., Nicholas Kleger, a well-to-do citizen and wealthy, of Boone county, died at his residence, in Kentucky, died at his residence, in Boone county, after a long and painful illness. The deceased was in his seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in Madison, Va., but moved to Boone in 1829, where he resided up to the time of his death. He served his country with honor, having been a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Madison. He was married in 1841, and celebrated his golden wedding on January 23d, 1866, on which occasion all of his large family of children and grandchildren were present.

John A. Fogle, an old and prominent citizen of Lebanon, died in that town last week. Within forty-eight hours of the death of James Marcus Fogle, his son, died with the same disease, pneumonia, and was buried on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst. The Lebanon Clarion says of this gentleman: "Mr. Fogle, for many years prior to his death, occupied a very prominent position in the community, both as a lawyer and public man. He was a gentleman of fine address and courtly manners, a ready and effective speaker, and made a fine impression upon a jury or a legislative assembly. For years he had been prominently identified with almost every important measure affecting the interest of the town or county. He was of a frank and outspoken disposition, and no one about him remained long in doubt as to his position upon any important question. He was a public-spirited citizen, and contributed liberally to the support of any public enterprise or charitable project which had undertaken deserved. His untimely removal, almost in the noon of his manhood, will create a void which will be difficult to fill."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The police force of Tallahassee, Florida, is composed entirely of negroes.

The Florida Legislature has decided to adjourn because there is no money in the State Treasury.

Mr. W. T. Simms, in Sumter county, Alabama, recently lost three children in one night by cerebro-spinal meningitis.

A Nashville lady, who had been sued by her husband for a divorce, went into spasms when the sheriff read the process to her.

Ex-Governor A. R. Allen, of Quincy, Florida, has been arrested and carried to Jacksonville, charged with violating the enforcement law.

Pineapples grown in Cuba are canned in Cedar Keys. They are then shipped North and reshipped to Florida, where they are sold.

Col. John S. Mosby, of guerrilla warfare fame, has been admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Circuit Court, Richmond.

In reference to the orange crop, if Florida preserve now that the damage done by the cold weather has not been sufficient to prevent a full crop next year.

Gen. Wm. R. Peck, of the late Confederate army, died on his plantation in Louisiana on the 23d inst. He won distinction in the Valley campaigns of Stonewall Jackson.

Florida has nearly as many Lieutenant Governors as Georgia has Senators. There are three of the former, and their claims are muddling the brains of the Supreme Judges.

A negro horse-thief named Joseph Akerman has been arrested at Augusta, Georgia. He denies that he is any relation to his distinguished namesake, that he himself is quite different, and that the latter spells his name with a "c."

A young lady in Savannah, while descending a flight of stairs recently, struck the heel of her gaiter against the stair carpeting, and was thrown to the floor of the hall, a distance of ten or twelve feet, dislocating her collar-bone, breaking the wrist and inflicting other serious injury.

W. S. Huggins, of Manchester, Tenn., has obtained a patent for a metallic anti-friction bearing, which is of very great importance, especially to railroads. This compound will last much longer, be cheaper, and produce less friction than any other anti-friction metal heretofore used.

Nathaniel Tracy, Esq., of Tennessee, gave four sons to the Confederate cause in 1861. One was killed in battle, and neither of the other three was heard of until the 25th ult., when the father received a letter from one of them, Wm. F., stating that he was alive and doing well in Webster county, Georgia. The old gentleman passed from Dawson last Wednesday, to visit the son in his new home.

Mr. S. V. Scrivener, living near Capper Springs, Virginia, was dangerously wounded about a fortnight ago by the accidental discharge of his gun. It seems that he carelessly threw his gun to the ground; the hammer striking a stone, caused the discharge of the entire load into his left thigh, dangerously wounding the femoral artery. Mr. Scrivener bled until he was pulseless and his life was despaired of, but he has since rallied.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard establishment, owned and edited by Governor Holden, was sold at auction on Saturday last, under a mortgage, and was purchased by W. F. Askew, Esq., for $4,000. Immediately after the sale, the City Sheriff announced that he would sell the same establishment, the goods and chattels of which were then under execution to certain parties, and give a better title than the attorney of the mortgage could. He then proceeded to sell out the concern in detail, realizing not quite $3,000. There is a lively time now among the rival claimants of the property.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register says that "Aunt Catherine Silfnse," living near Tinnersville, is one of the brightest ladies in the county. She is in the ninety-sixth year of her age, and is as hearty and as brisk as a miss of "sweet sixteen." Indeed, she is brisker and more vigorous than some young ladies of the present day, for she is yet able to spin her day's work on the big wheel. She has buried three husbands, has had a large family of children, and has hardly ever been sick in her life having never taken, according to her own statement, but three pills in ninety six years.

Just before the first vote was taken on the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, Mr. HARCOURT, of Spencer, submitted as a substitute a bill granting a charter in the usual terms to Kentucky corporators for the construction of a railroad from a point opposite Cincinnati to the southern boundary of our State. This at once brought the Southern railroad men all up in arms. They declared that the substitute was not at all germain to the subject, and on that ground vehemently contended against its being entertained. The Speaker of the House very properly sustained their point of order; for certainly nothing is less akin to a plain Kentucky railroad charter than the Cincinnati bill. That is just what we have been saying all along.

We publish this morning Judge BLACK'S great paper entire. It is not saying too much to pronounce it in every respect the best piece of political literature which has yet appeared on this side of the Atlantic. Nothing in all the range of critical biography surpasses it in the vigor of its reasoning, the force and clearness of its statement, and the brilliancy, point and purpose of its style. No one should fail to read it, and no one who begins it will leave it unread. It is very long, but those who have not time to read it should lay it aside until they can find time. We put it on file as a necessary part of the history of our day and generation, and as a convincing presentment of the motives of the Buchanan Administration. It is well that this grand old man remains to tell a tale that no one in America is so capable of telling.

The Cincinnati Railroad Bill, Louisville and the Courier-Journal.

The Louisville Commercial says: "The COURIER-JOURNAL surprised us by stating yesterday that, in its opinion, the passage of the Cincinnati railroad bill would benefit Louisville. We would like for it to give at length its reasons for thinking so. And we wish to be understood distinctly: We are not surprised at its saying that it thinks so, if it does think so, but we are surprised that it thinks so, and it is a laudable curiosity which fills us with a desire to know why."

In all our remarks on this subject, late and early, last winter and this winter, we urged that we were not acting at the behest of any special local interest when we opposed the Cincinnati bill, but in answer to a general State interest, adding the opinion that the adoption of the Ferguson scheme by the Legislature, whilst sacrificing Kentucky, would benefit—certainly that it would not injure—the city of Louisville. The reasons we have assigned for this opinion, and we have stated them over and over, are that the prospect of a road from Cincinnati to the South would compel the Louisville and Nashville road to finish its Knoxville branch and force the people to put through the projected Chattanooga road, thus giving Louisville a series of Southern communications unsurpassed, and if vigorously handled not to be rivaled. It would, in other words, stimulate our commerce by facing us with a competitor. Besides, it would knock many of our slow notions on the head, and along with them some of our old fogies. In short, it would do what competition always does—that is, waken and brighten the spirit of business life, and by this agency place Louisville, which has so many Southern lines already in existence, far ahead of Cincinnati before Cincinnati could get half way to Chattanooga with her lubberly and law-encumbered scheme. We need just such a stimulant, and if we had been representing a special Louisville interest, we should have advocated the bill, made demagogical fair weather with Central Kentucky, formed some profitable alliances at Frankfort, and trusted to luck and the long run to get out of the business more than the apparent but not real disadvantage of a competing line of railroad to the South. That competing line is exactly what we want. The only Louisville interest that does not want it is the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Of course that does not want it. But give us a Louisville competitor to the Louisville and Nashville road, and we do not care how many roads Cincinnati builds, provided they are conducted as thoroughfares and not as cut-throat Cincinnati jobbers, such as this Ferguson bill proposes.

This has been our notion all along, and, as we have repeatedly given it in detail, we are surprised at the surprise expressed by the Commercial. Last winter some of the Louisville delegation undertook to instruct us as to how we should conduct the discussion, and were not a little vexed because, though we listened patiently to their suggestions, we declined to follow their counsel. In answer to complaints made at the time, we reminded them and the public that, whilst the members for Louisville are sent to Frankfort, in a certain sense, as attorneys for the city and well paid for their services, the constituency of the COURIER-JOURNAL is scattered all over the State, and is particularly strong in Central Kentucky, so that the COURIER-JOURNAL was really the only institution in Louisville that was making any sacrifice or had anything directly to lose by opposing a measure which lies so near to the heart of the people of the Blue-grass country and the southeasterly counties. We are bound to say that, if there was only Louisville interest involved one way or the other, we should not take a hand against other communities to whom we are, perhaps, equally indebted. We could not be willing to sacrifice any part of Kentucky to the purely selfish interests of our own locality. We really owe Louisville little. Not one-fifth of the patronage which is essential to the existence of the COURIER-JOURNAL comes from Louisville, and our opinion is that Louisville would not give that if she could help herself. Of course, we refer to the moneyed corporations and wholesale trade of Louisville, which receive constant profit from the circulation, influence and enterprise of the COURIER-JOURNAL, giving nothing in return, but rather expecting the COURIER-JOURNAL to pay them tribute and to beg their sufferance.

The fact is, that the COURIER-JOURNAL is independent of considerations of this sort. It has readers enough to support it with such advertisements as its wide circulation necessarily commands. A few hundred dollars would cover all that Main-street ever invested in it, and having got on very well without the commercial backing of Louisville, we can afford to continue to "go it alone." Our friends are our readers, poor people, the rank and file, not big institutions and great firms and political hacks, who have no use for newspapers that will not puff them and lie for them and sacrifice the weak and the unprotected at their beck and call. We owe allegiance to Louisville as a congregation of industrious people, like ourselves, not to any of the public or business institutions of Louisville, or any of the would-be great guns of Louisville, with whom the COURIER-JOURNAL has been, and is, and always will be, no favorite. Hence, we say that the people of Louisville, the little fish, the small tax-payers, the sovereigns who read the COURIER-JOURNAL because they know that it reflects their sentiments and their interests, and is one of themselves, have an interest in competition and are opposed to the monopolies and close corporations that would run the general well-being into the ground in order that they may fatten and mortify withal. Hence we declare that Louisville, at large, has no other motive for defeating the Cincinnati bill than that which should have moved, and has moved, the people in every part of Kentucky, viz: That it is ill-advised in its conception, grasping in its demands and dangerous in its tendency; that it would create in the heart of Kentucky a Cincinnati oligarchy; that it would establish at Frankfort a Cincinnati lobby; that it would produce, not a thoroughfare, but an enormous lever, the handle of which would rest in Cincinnati, and be moved by Cincinnati to oppress every interest that did not go out from Cincinnati or belong to Cincinnati, and that, finally, the people of Kentucky could not reach it, except through the Federal courts, which are now inimical to us, and must always be inconvenient and expensive. This is why we oppose the measure, and not because we think the adoption of an ordinary charter for Cincinnati would seriously affect, except to arouse and augment, the general prosperity of Louisville. If Cincinnati wants a duplicate to the Louisville and Nashville railroad charter she shall have it. Let her ask and receive it. But she asks for nothing of the sort; and our opinions would have remained unchanged if we had represented Lexington, although we understand how natural it is that the desire of Lexington for a through line, and the need of the country south of Lexington for a railroad, blinded them to the peculiar features of the Cincinnati plan.

In conclusion, we have to say that, because we express entire independence of such institutions as the Louisville and Nashville railroad, we are not indifferent to their welfare; certainly our sense of independence does not include or imply hostility. On the contrary we entertain the sincerest respect for that particular corporation, and have never done it, nor ever will do it, the least injustice. It can take care of itself, just as we shall be pretty sure to take care of ourselves; we merely wish to make plain the fact that as there has been no collusion in our opposition to the Cincinnati bill, so there shall be no ill will if we happen to diverge on other matters. Concerning the wholesale trade of Louisville, which has steadily and, as we think, very unwisely ignored us, we have to add that it is welcome to all the gratuitous advertising it has received and will continue to receive. As it has contributed nothing to make the COURIER-JOURNAL, and as the COURIER-JOCHNAL has got on very well without it, we have referred to it in connection with our position in this matter to show how unselfish and sincere we have been, not in the way of pique or quarrel. Every tub must stand on its own bottom. Advertising is a thing of business, not of favor, and we should contradict all our practice if we should complain that business men do not advertise in the COURIER-JOURNAL. That is their lookout, not ours. If they fail to see it, we can't help it, albeit we may regard their failure to use so extensive a vehicle of communication with the Southern people as a lack of enterprise on their part.

How far we have contributed to the obstruction of the Cincinnati bill we shall not pretend to say. But the foregoing embrace the leading features of our opposition. In our opinion, they also embrace the reasons why the measure will prove a failure.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Cincinnati Lobby Works All Night—Voting Done Visible by Day—The Charter Passed—But the Struggle Not Yet Ended in the House—The Senate Will Right Itself—Explanations—Wonderful Conversions &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 26, 1871.

To-day, as yesterday, the subject of absorbing interest has been the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill. The report of legislative proceedings that the vote of yesterday upon the measure was rescinded to-day, the bill having been reconsidered and passed by a vote of 51 ayes to 45 noes. This is pretty close work, and it is not yet done with.

AS BUSY AS BEAVERS.

Last night the friends of the Cincinnati bill were as busy as beavers about something, and Mr. R. M. Bishop, of the Cincinnati trustees, was observed to be especially active, busy and vigilant. It was clear that something was in the wind, and the proceedings show plainly enough what that matter was.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE CINCINNATI BILL.

This morning Mr. Mason, a member of the House from the county of Edmonson, moved the reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Southern railroad bill, and he said, to give members recently arrived an opportunity of voting on it.

A call of the House was thereupon ordered, and showed that 97 members were in their seats.

Mr. McKenzie moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but the motion was lost.

The vote to reconsider stood—ayes, 48; noes, 48.

Several members present announced that they had paired off with absentees.

Mr. Cogar offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a Railroad Commissioner, whose duty it should be to examine the books of the Cincinnati railroad, and report to the Governor, and to the Judge of the Circuit Court of Covington, whether the road had been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and to report the facts to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter forfeited.

Mr. Cogar's amendment was rejected—ayes, 47; noes, 49.

Mr. Bishop moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Bishop's motion was carried—ayes, 49; noes, 46.

Mr. Bishop then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until 11 o'clock to-morrow—yeas, 48; nays, 47.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Adams, Arvin Anderson, Barrow, Baird, Blue, Brewer, Bright, Cantrill, Carter, Chrisman, Corbett, Davidson, DeMoss, Dille, Duvall, Ford, Furrer, Gebhart, Glass, Good, Hendrickson, Hindman, Hogan, Holeman, Hurst, Jones, Kendall, Kilpatrick, Love, Little, McAfee, McCreary, McKee, Magill, Potter, Price, Richart, Silvertooth, Simmons, Terrell, Wash, Weller, Wilson, Wolf, Winston, York—49.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Bunch) and Messrs. Adair, George W. Anderson, Atherton, Barret, Bauchamp, Bowen, Brents, Burr, Caldwell, Claybrook, Coffman, Cooper, Combs, Cooper, David, Dawson, Diamond, Dowden, Duncan, Ferguson, Frazer, Griffith, Hambleton, Harcourt, Hardin, J. B. Hays, Thos. H. Hays, Hibbs, Humphrey, Irwin, Jessee, McElroy, McKenzie, Morris, Thomas H. Moss, Parker, Pearson, Phister, Pope, Quirk, Riddle, Spalding, Thurman, Wright—46.

And then the House adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Rough skin made smooth by using JENNER'S PERFUMED SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, and is therefore entirely harmless. Everybody who has had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicine will often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Hence the superiority of its cures over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to say that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a remedy for chills and fever, and other diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them from the north, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering from chills and fever, during which time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but while I took the medicine it would fail to break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back with more than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle, but need no more; and, thank God, I have now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aud dAwly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. del2 eodly

MARRIED.

METZ—FLINDERBACK—At the residence of the bride, in this city, Jan. 26, 1871, by Rev. Dennis Mr. DANIEL METZ, of Cincinnati, to MISS AMELIA FLINDERBACK, of this city.

☞ Cincinnati Enquirer please copy.

DIED.

BUTTERFIELD—In Portland, Jan. 26, at 6¼ a. m., DORCAS, wife of the late Rev. W. S. Butterfield, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral will be held at the Portland M. E. Church, Jan. 27, at 2 p. m.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 102, will meet in regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order

JOHN D. ORRILL, H. P.
E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

A called communication of Excelsior Lodge, No. 299, A. M., on Friday night, Jan. 27, at 7 o'clock, for work in E. A. and F. C. degrees. By order of

ED. WINKLE'S, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M., will meet in called communication this (Friday) evening, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, for work.

J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Secy.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

A CALL of 10 per centum upon the capital stock of stockholders of the Louisville Industrial Packet Company on Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 a. m., at the Board of Trade Room. By order of the select committee.

B. C. LEVI, Pres't.

Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Louisville Industrial Packet Company on Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 a. m., at the Board of Trade Room. By order of the select committee.

B. C. LEVI, Pres't.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

CLEARANCE SALE!

20 Velvet Cloaks, 200 Cloth Cloaks,
50 Sets of Furs and 50 Suits,

AT COST AT

MORRIS LEVI'S,

Ja25 WeFriSaSm 107 FOURTH STREET.

WAX-WORK

MRS. MCCOLL'S class in autumn leaves will meet at her rooms, 156 Fifth street, Saturday, the 28th. Ladies wishing instruction in any branch of wax-work will please make application at once, as her stay in this city is limited.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 113.

8, 37, 36, 27, 14, 66, 63, 19, 31, 35, 67, 26, 33, 40.

KENTUCKY CLASS 114.

11, 10, 75, 58, 30, 20, 67, 52, 76, 68, 73, 45.

Office, No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and numbers to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS & SHOES,

THE BEST

IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Dealers. ja25 dim

STEVENS' PATENT

STEAM PACKING.

OWNING the right for the above Packing for the State of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using

STEAM ENGINES

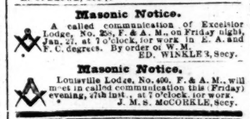
that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs, and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past three years, having applied it in many engines, and its use is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a great economizer.

All parties are cautioned against infringements.

ASHLIK, COGGILL & CO.

ja25 eodtf Tenth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

OHIO FALLS WAGON,



Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Scraps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond Germax Cultivator, Plows, Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Simon's French Burr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Corn Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster, Timothy, Clover, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,

Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141.

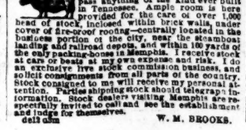
ja25 dawtm Louisville, Ky.

W. M. BROOKS'

New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.



The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 50 yards of the only packing-houses in Memphis. I receive stock at car or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an extensive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are especially invited to call and see the establishment and lodge for themselves.

W. M. BROOKS.

del8 dAw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BULLETS FOR EUROPE!

Lead is wanted in Europe. Send over the millions of bottles of new-style jet black colorant that "remain over" and can't be sold here. They are pretty much ALL LEAD, and will never be wanted in this country, because all sane people who desire to restore the tinge of youth to their gray or grizzled locks use

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The lead-saturated and sulphur-saturated nostrums have gone down, down, down, where they belong; while the EXCELSIOR DYE has gone up with a rapidity that takes to the utmost the facilities for manufacturing it. It is to-day

THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE

In the world, and deserves to be, for it is the safest and the best. As a dressing after the dyeing, use CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

ja25 deod&wcowlm

The Lesson of Nature.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and ominy to teach us that our bodies require an antidote or a vital power to contend with it. Some of even the warm-blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefaction until the season is over and the elixir of the spring renables and stimulates their stagnant blood and restores their vigor. But man, although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He knows how to warm his extremities and can store and strengthen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require. Of all invigorants that have ever been recommended for that purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the purest and the best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vegetable tonic, the human system may defy the chills and dampness of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a brisk and regular circulation of the blood and active life all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of gentle perspiration, the useless matter eliminated from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Fever and ague, biliousness, indigestion, and colic, all of which are the common consequences of the searching damps and low temperature of winter, may be avoided, as well as cured, by a course of this genial tonic and alterative.

ja28 eo 3td wl

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to a healthy soundness. The most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and with the best of all places in the United States, for winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One great mistake people make in going where is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing, is to remain in the atmosphere without the liability of a sudden transition of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions and languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and they can be had from any druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 13 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

oct1 deodly-MW&F

$860,000!

A SERIES OF

Grand Diamond Gift Concerts

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Victims of the French War

Will be held in

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1871.

Not more than 100,000 Tickets will be issued, numbered from 1 to 100,000.

$860,000

Worth of

DIAMONDS!

OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.

Appraised and warranted by a Diamond house second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets present at the reservation, whether at or absent from the concerts.

This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable ever offered, is to be assigned as follows:

One Imperial Set, Breast-pin and Ear-Rings, warranted to be the finest in America.....$60,000

One magnificent full Set, Breast-pin, Ear-Rings, and Bracelets.....$37,000

One similar Set, worth.....$33,000

One Solitaire Diamond Ring, worth.....$18,000

One magnificent Set of Solitaire Diamond Studs, worth.....$10,000

One beautiful full Set (lady's), Cluster Breast-pin, Ear-Rings, and Bracelets.....$5,000

9,650 Sets and separate articles, in all ranging in value from.....$35 to $60,000 Each.

No stronger guarantee than the names of the distinguished gentlemen who have consented to act as Commissioners and Officers can be given for the character and integrity of the enterprise.

For particulars see circulars.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE, Washington City.
Hon. JOHN S. WARD, New York City.
Commissioners.

M. VICTOR PLACE,
ALSNIUS COGGILL BANK & CO.,
Trustee.

NATIONAL P'K OF THE REPUBLIC, Depository.

TICKETS.....$6

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Business Agents,
319 Broadway, N. Y.

For further particulars and Circulars address
W. SCOTT GLOSS,
Agent at Louisville.

Musselman's Big Bone and Old Turk Chewing Tobacco.

Above celebrated brands, in 5 pound boxes, for sale by
JAMES KENDALL & HAWAIL,
jan1 eod15* Sole Agents, No. 35 Sixth st.

Hardware and Cutlery.

MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 73 Third street.

no28 SuTu&Fr6m A. MCBRIDE.

PIANOS.

J. SIEBEN. R. BOEHM

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand PIANOS for sale cheap for cash or on time. Call and test, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. sod dlf

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

Is the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, or Repaired, or any other city new principle unsurpassed to bodies to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th

oct5 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal Tar.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, January 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR will be received at this office till February 15, 1871, inclusive, for the entire yield of the CINCINNATI GAS WORKS during the year 1871—about 1,200 barrels—or for any part thereof not less than 500 bbls.

The Tar must be removed at such intervals during the year as will suit the convenience of this Company.

ja21 d6w8t

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS will be received for the construction of 2½ miles of turnpike road from Smithfield in the direction of Newcastle. They will be received until the 31st of January, 1871, on which day it will be let. Contractors will do well to call and examine the road. All information desired can be had by calling on J. E. ABRAHAM, Treas.

ja21 dcw8t6 Smithfield, Ky.

MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM.

Munro's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections. For sale by all druggists.

my6 d8aWeFly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

GRIMAULT and Co's

Chemist to the Court,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE of IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advantage over all it ringinous preparations of containing iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, different digestions, dismenorhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections especially when inhaled, and, strammonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will cure in from 48 hours to 6 days. A rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mine al remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature GRIMAULT AND CO.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION

BURIN DU BUISSON

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed, by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of dyspepsia, gastralgia, nervous illness, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious directions, want of digestion, acidity, heartburn, constipation and complaints of the liver and loins.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Agents in Louisville:

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

jel9 d1awFly

FINANCIAL.

Missouri County Bonds.

WE offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

County	Interest:
Calloway, due in 1876, 1877, 1878.....	9 per cent.
Lafayette, " 1876.....	8 per cent.
Cooper, " 10 years.....	10 per cent.

These bonds pay the purchaser rates which yield the holder from 10% to 18 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, as being thoroughly interested in the loyalty and resources of the different counties, have personal knowledge of the bonds offered, and can be consulted for information: Cashier First National Bank of Louisville; Cashier First National Bank of Kansas City; Vice President Commercial Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; John Johnstone, Financial Agent of Central College; Johnstone, Financial Agent of Central College; John Scott, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Bruce Scott, Cashier Deposit Bank, Ky.; Jos. T. Scott, Cash

BLACK ON STANTON.

A Career of Unexampled Hypocrisy Thoroughly Exposed.

The Record of a Renegade and the Fate of a Spy.

Being a Survey of the Life and Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Second.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

[From the February Galaxy.]

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts:

Contrary to my first intention, and not without reluctance, I lay aside other business of far greater importance while I take a brief review of your supplemental eulogy on Stanton. The circumstances which caused this change of mind might require explanation, but they are too entirely personal to occupy any space in these pages. Without more preface I give you my thought on your latest essay.

You take violent exceptions to my former letter as being vituperative and ill-tempered. Let us see how or the accusation stands between you on the score of mere manners, and then determine whether you have a right to set yourself up as an *arbiter elegantiarum*.

You wrote, or caused to be written, and published in a magazine of large circulation, an article in which you attacked the reputation of certain persons in a style so scandalous that vituperation is no name for it. Without reserve or qualification you pronounced guilty of the worst crimes known among men. The specific acts of which you accused them, and the opprobrious epithets you applied to them, were as insulting as you could make them. Some of the gentlemen thus assailed were dead, but that made no difference to you; your invective was unchecked by any regard for the feelings of friends or relatives. The indecency of this was greatly aggravated by the fact that you put it in the form of a funeral panegyric upon a man whose recent and sudden death should have sobered your party rage and solemnized your heart, or at least operated as a temporary sedative upon your impulse to defamation. What was I to do? My first impulse was—no matter what; I did not obey it. But I concluded that all the purposes of a fair vindication might be accomplished by a simple contradiction of your statements, coupled with the plain reasons which would show them to be unworthy of belief. I did this, and I did no more. I did it in terms so free from unnecessary harshness that I am amazed this moment at my own moderation. But you declare, affirm my motive to be that of "reckless audacity"; in your eyes my *de fense* is an *of fense*. I really cannot understand this, unless I suppose that the mere fact of opponents have no rights, even of reputation, which you are bound to respect, and that slander, like other crimes, is consecrated by loyalty when a Democrat is the sufferer.

You make no attempt to impugn the soundness or truth of the law as I gave it to the President on the 20th of November, 1860. That opinion was very simple as it stood upon the record; and in my former letter I gave you the elementary principles, clarified by almost familiar illustrations, and brought the whole subject down to the level of the lowest understanding. Besides, you had the aid of about a month and numerous newspapers to digress in getting up your reply. With all these helps you certainly might have specified some error in the opinion, if it be erroneous. But you content yourself with merely railing at it. I think I may say, with more confidence than ever, that "you cannot be so ignorant of the fundamental law as not to know that our exposition of it was perfectly sound and correct."

While you do not deny its truth you think you annihilate it by the assertion that it is exactly opposite to my own. You quote passages that an officer, dealing with questions of law, is bound to be popular rather than right? Will you never learn that "statesmen" and "patriots" of your school have no shame about all the political virtues which a sound morality holds in utter detestation? To flatter the passions and cajole the understanding of the people is not the highest object of any honest man's ambition. Mr. Jefferson thought he could be "as much a good man as possible in spite of their teeth." But on your theory, to be "ever strong upon the stronger side" is not only good fortune, but a high deserving. It is a mere imbecility to offend the powerful by letting the countenance of the law shine upon the weak or the oppressed, who cannot reward you with office or money. If your theological opinions conform to your ideas of political duty, you esteem the Saviour of mankind more meritorious than the fidelity of John or the devotion of all the Marys.

No doubt there was then, as there is now, a set of "small but fractious politicians" who became completely infuriated against me because I did not falsify the law, advise the President to violate the Constitution, and thus bring on an immediate dissolution of the Union. But you can hardly expect me to regret that I did not escape their censure. They were men who had been taught that contempt for the Constitution was the sum of all public and private virtue. There certainly is not an uncorrupted man in the country who will say that I was to blame for giving the law faithfully and truly.

You declare that "contemporaneous history has already pronounced" against me, and you quote a few words of twaddle, apparently from the writings of some one whose name you are ashamed to mention. You call up a phantument upon me which posterity is not likely to reverse. Political power dishonestly wielded always has backs to defend its excesses by maligning its opponents. A note-book of that character have been printed within the last seven years. These productions come within the category of "contemporaneous history of your own; they are "not history or biography, nor intended to be;" they are places of deposit for every calumnious rumor or scandal into which the filth of the party is drained off.

I hope I am tolerably secure from the passes of this venal tribe; and their abuse is *prima facie* evidence of a character at least negatively good. It is not worth while for you or me to trouble ourselves about posterity, for posterity will not probably take much account of us. No doubt you did all in your power to subvert the free institutions of our Revolutionary fathers, and to debauch the political morals of your generation. The immediate action of your sinister influences has not sufficed to raise you above the common file of partisans who have deranged in the same evil ways. On the other hand, the cause of liberty regulated by law has had a crowd of advocates so infinitely superior in number, purity, and intellectual force as to attract the notice of future generations.

You make no attempt to justify your abuse of Mr. Buchanan; you do not repeat your charge against Mr. Toucey of scattering the ships of the navy to render that arm powerless; nor do you now pretend to deny that Mr. Thompson was guilty of robbing the Indian trust funds. But you offer no reparation, nor even make an excuse, for the unprovoked injury which you have tried to commit upon the character of the living and the memory of the dead. You evidently feel the indignity to be rendered against you by *all decit*. I mention this only to say that it very seriously affects your credibility upon the other points. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*

You pervert my words and my meaning when you say that I represented Mr. Thompson as being above the range of ordinary mortals. I merely declared that his mental ability, good sense, and common honesty placed him very far above the level of fraud and swindling when with a false charge of felonious robbery. You do not see the justice of this comparison, and you think that if I had not been a mere lawyer, using "little acquaintance or association with statesmen," I might have entertained a different notion. Although I consider my ability to be as reputable as any that you ever followed either before or after you took up the trade of a politician, you may make what distinction your pleasure on that account from the value of my judgment: but you must not interfere with my undoubted right to believe (as I most devoutly do) that it would take a great many Wilsons to make one Thompson.

It was not to be expected that Governor Floyd would escape your maledictions. No public man ever provoked such a storm of popular wrath as he did. The President, who had trusted him, withdrew his confidence, drove him from his counsels, and ordered him to be indicted for malversation in office. His colleagues left him to his fate, and there was nobody in all this land to take his part. He had some qualities which commanded the respect of folks like you as long as they lived and moved among you. But absent, unfriended, defenseless, dead—fallen in a lost cause and buried in an obscure grave—he was the very man of all others to insult out of the world, whom your magnanimity would prompt you to attack. But why did you not charge him with misconduct in the financial management of his department That might have provoked a comparison between him and Cameron, much to the disadvantage of the latter, whom you wished to court, flatter, and whitewash. Therefore you preferred to take up the exploded charge of sending guns and munitions to the South at the time of the secessionists in the war. Your first paper had nothing in it on this subject except the bald assertion, and I was content with a naked denial. But in your last you come back with a more extended averment, and produce what you seem to suppose will be taken as evidence by at least some of your readers. Let us look at it;

A committee was appointed by the House of Representatives of January, 1861, to ascertain how the public arms distributed during the year 1860 had been disposed of. Mr. Floyd was not present at the investigation; he had not a friend on the committee; it was "organized to convict" him if it could. It reported the evidence, but gave no judgment criminating him with the charge you accuse him of. On the contrary, the opinion was expressed by the chairman that the charges were founded in "rumor, speculation, and unsupported opinion." If you take up the reported evidence and try to make out a case which the committee did not make out by carefully suppressing all the principal facts and misstating the others.

Your charge of fraudulently sending arms to the South cannot be true of the heavy cannon made at Pittsburg for the forts in Louisiana and Texas, because they were not sent at all. Floyd gave an order to ship them on the 30th of December, 1860, but it was revoked by the President before a gun was started. It is, of course, possible that Floyd, in making the order, acted in bad faith; but there is no proof of that. On the contrary, Colonel Maynadier, an honest as well as a sharp man, and a most vigilant officer, who knew all the facts of the case, and understood Floyd's attitude with regard to secession and Union as well as anybody in the whole country, cheerfully set about the business of carrying out the order, though it was not in writing, and testified that he had no suspicion of any improper object or misc in it. In fact and in truth, Floyd was not, in sentiment or in action, a secessionist until after he saw that the breech between himself and the President, which originated in other matters, was irreparable. Up to the time when it got notice that he must resign, he was steadily opposed to the Southern movement, and the bitterest enemies he had were the leading men of that section. Col. Maynadier says "he was regarded throughout the country as a strong advocate of the Union and opponent of secession;" and he adds as a conclusion of his case, that "the slanders published over his own signature in a Richmond paper a letter on this subject which ruined him high credit in the North for his boldness in rebuking the pernicious views of many in his own State." After he found the whole Administration against him, he was driven by stress of necessity into the ranks of the party which he had previously opposed.

The great and important fact to which the resolution of the House directed and confined the attention of the committee, and which is made perfectly clear by the evidence, you do not refer to at all, but keep it carefully out of sight from beginning to end of your statement. The question was and is, whether the Secretary of War under the Buchanan Administration did at any time subsequent to the first of January, 1860, treacherously dispose of guns and munitions for the purpose of giving to the South an advantage in the war which the leaders in that section intended to make against the Federal Government. This was the "true question, speculation, and unspoken," to which the chairman of the committee alludes; this is substantially what the partisan newspapers and stump orators have asserted and reiterated from time to time, until thousands of persons in every part of the country have been made to believe it; this is what you have tried to establish in your article again. If you would appear as a witness, and in that character testify to the contents of a written document in the way you have set out in your report to readers, it ought to be followed by very disagreeable consequences, which I will not shock your polite ears by enumerating.

Mr Cobb, while Secretary of the Treasury, performed his duties with singular purity, uprightness and ability. No enemy has ever ventured to charge him with public act done in that department by him of which the wisdom, the lawfulness, or the honesty could be even doubted. He resigned his office on secession of your first paper implied that by some official delinquency he had purposely disorganized the machinery of the War Department, or otherwise perpetrated some malicious mischief on the public credit. Now, however, you are reduced to the old and ever-telling resort of the slanderer—a charge of something that he said in private conversation had the effect of injuring the credit of the United States. Well, suppose it be true that the prices of all securities, public and private, began to go down immediately upon the Presidential election of 1860, and continued going down for months afterwards. Is this attributable to the treasonable utterances of Thomas, and Dix, and Chase? But what is the use of pursuing such a subject? Mr. Cobb was dead, and you felt a sort of necessity for doing some despite upon his grave. This feeble absurdity was all you could do.

I considered myself bound to defend Mr. Stanton against the praise which described his character as infamous. Down to the period of his assistant were close and intimate friends, and I thought I knew him as well as one man could be known to another. I do not claim that in the several cases in which I made no sacrifices of myself or anybody else to serve him. I advanced him in his profession and thereby improved his fortune, but he got nothing in that way for which he did not render equivalent services. I strove long, and at last successfully, to remove the prejudice which had been unjustly forgotten, but which he had opposed by every open act of his life. He was probably fresh from contact with the slave-drivers of the Red River country when I first met him at the bar of the Supreme Court in the Sickles case, and loudly bragged that he was the son of slaveholding parents; his father was from North Carolina, but his mother a Virginian. You may see that part of his speech on page 51 of the printed trial. It is hard to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, and the friends of Mr. Stanton may reasonably thank God on paper for such an artful dodger to serve as leader of his party.

Mr. Stanton was a Democrat when the Stanbury libel air is in the van of the Ohio Democracy. They, too, believed in the "hearty frankness and independence" of the declarations made to the people by the seeming strength of his attachment to those great principles by the application of which they hoped to save the Union from dissolution, the country from civil war, and the liberties of the people from the destruction with which your secondary threatened them. We took him on his own professions, and for years we and gave him honor, office and high trusts. Now, a man may be an honest Democrat or a sincere Republican, but he cannot be honest and sincerely be both at the same time. Between those two parties the hostility was deadly. Each recognized the other as a mortal foe. They were as far asunder as the poles of the earth think he could not) have concealed it from me. It would have been contrary to the whole course of his life, and he would not, and, what is more, very much against his own interests.

3. Mr. Stanton was a lawyer of undoubted ability, and the absurd opinion which you attribute to him, if he ever have found a lodgment in his mind even for a moment.

4. If he had really entertained such a notion, and desired in good faith to impress it upon the President, he would not (as I must think he could not) have concealed it from me. It would have been contrary to the whole course of his life, and he would not, and, what is more, very much against his own interests.

5. He did express views exactly the opposite of those which you say he urged upon the President. He indorsed the opinion which I gave on the 20th of November, 1860, in expressed to him personally and officially, steadily to the doctrines of the annual message, and when required officially to pronounce upon the special message of January, 1861, he gave his concurrence heartily, strongly, and unequivocally. In all the discussions upon that subject, he did not once intimate that there was, or could be, even the slightest difference between him and the other members of the Administration. I say nothing about the sincerity of his professions, for that is not the question; but I answer that it is not true, for the following reasons:

I. Mr. Buchanan made it a rule never to seek advice from outsiders on legal questions. When he was in doubt, he took the opinions of those who were officially responsible for their correctness. He had no kitchen Cabinet.

2. If he had made this an exceptional case, and taken Mr. Stanton into his counsels by the back stairs, and if Mr. Stanton had furnished him with a paper which produced conviction on his mind that all his constitutional advisers were wrong, he would most certainly have shown it to them, or told it to one of them

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1871.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for fair grounds was passed. The bill making a temporary appropriation of $100,000 for the prosecution of works on the Sault St. Marie canal and river in Michigan was passed. A bill was reported authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville. A petition asking that Jersey City be made a port of entry was referred. The House bill to reimburse R Brigham, late postmaster at Franklin, Penn., for loss by the failure of the Venango National Bank of Franklin of $3,800 of the public funds deposited there by that postoffice was defeated. The pension appropriation bill was passed. After a lengthy discussion the bill repealing the income tax was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a communication from Commissioner Pleasanton, recommending a abolition of the income tax, was read and referred. A bill was introduced and referred allowing additional representation in the Forty-third Congress as follows: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota, one each; and Illinois four; each additional members to be elected by general ticket. A bill was passed for the better security of the Agricultural College funds, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of agricultural land scrip issued to each State, and the disposition made thereof, and make a report thereon to Congress at the commencement of each session, and forbidding any change in the investment of the funds to be made without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Adjourned.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Discussion on the Two Million Ordinance in the Board of Common Council.

ITS PROBABLE DEFEAT.

The ordinance providing for the subscription of two millions of dollars on the part of the city of Louisville to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad for the use of the Louisville and Chattanooga & Grand Trunk Railroad, was brought up in the Board of Common Council last night by the majority report of the Committee on Railroads, which reported adversely. The majority report was signed by all the members of the committee except Mr. German, who presented a minority report.

The report elicited much discussion, and it was evident from the beginning that there was a strong opposition to the measure. Mr. Ainslie, in presenting the report, said he was as much in favor of southern railroads to the South as anybody could be, but he was compelled to oppose this measure because it gave to Louisville no control of the road. Mr. Walling thought it was time the representatives of the city should pause before they took such a step. It was a fact that Cincinnati enterprise until she gave it the cold shoulder and then it came begging at the door of Louisville; and, if we were to hold that road, we should have to be paying two millions for the privilege of tapping a Cincinnati road at Taylorsville. We should be sure with whom we were dealing. The corporators of this road were unknown; and it was important that the Council should have confidence in the parties before giving these two millions of dollars.

Mr. Verhoeff said the gentleman from the Ninth Ward was mistaken. It was expressly provided that the subscription should be transferred to the Louisville and Chattanooga road, and that Louisville should have control of the directors. He thought if this ordinance was defective, we should by all means make another. It was a question that should not be passed over lightly. The business of the city was languishing for want of another railroad; and while he would wish to see it well crutinized, and the interests of the city well guarded, these same interests demanded the pushing forward of this enterprise.

Mr. O'Day spoke in support of the action of the committee. He said the committee was satisfied that they were not giving money to any road, but entrusting it to one road for the use of another. He had taken a trip to Tennessee to see the condition of their railroads, and found that the people there were not sustaining those already built. He was as much in favor of railroads as anybody, but he thought they should be built by private enterprise, just as our manufactories are built.

Mr. Smith, in reply to the gentleman from the Twelfth ward, said the proposed road was not a Grand Trunk road from Cincinnati to Chattanooga via Taylorsville; and the fact that Cincinnati was striving to get a road through Kentucky to Chattanooga, which charter he understood had passed our Legislature by one majority, should wake us up to enterprise in this kind. For the adoption of the ordinance would only entangle her in difficulties not now anticipated. He hoped the motion to recommit would not prevail; but that a direct vote upon the merits of the ordinance might be had. All the talk about opening the arteries of trade was bosh, and the harping about coal and timber regions had played out in the body; and he had never seen a load of either brought from the regions penetrated by these new roads. It could only increase the burden of taxation, and the people wearied and borne down with it. This idea of letting the dear people speak was a mere hobby with some people, and he intended to make his record clear and distinct, and vote squarely upon any measure coming before the Council.

The discussion continued till the hour of adjournment, when the Council adjourned without coming to a vote.

Attack on a Colored Mail Agent.

We learn that while the train on the Louisville and Lexington road was at North Benson, yesterday, the colored mail agent, W. H. Gibson, who succeeded Mr. John C. Nash a few days since, was attacked by some unknown man. It appears that as the train reached the station and Gibson handed out the mail, this man, a large burly fellow, jumped into the mail car and seized upon Gibson with the intention no doubt of dragging him out. Gibson, of course, offered resistance and during the tussle received a severe blow in the face. By this time the train was in rapid motion, and the assailant, finding his design not likely to be consummated, jumped off. Gibson was alone at the time, and none of the passengers or employes knew of the occurrence until it was over. Four men were beside the road and a shot was fired, whether at the train or not could not be ascertained. Evidently another attempt at a Kuklux outrage.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Conclusion of the Argument in the Case of John Heitz.

THE JURY NOT YET AGREED.

The interest which attaches to a public prosecution for the highest crimes known to the law increases as the trial draws to its close, as the scenes of the drama are shifted for the last act, the balances which hold the prisoner's fate are settling to the lowest of a hair. Justice, blindfolded, holds the scales with firm, unerring hand, while the eager and thoroughly-enlisted attorneys, standing on either side, gather every dust of legal lore, and, with a painful suggestiveness of professional economy, clinch at every mote of evidence.

The spectators, careless at first, begin to participate in the anxiety, the impressiveness, of the occasion, add note in the changing countenance of the prisoner the alternate despair and the agony of the hope which are struggling for the mastery in his bosom.

Though the defendant in this case has not the general appearance which attracts rather than repels a stranger at first sight, but the usual lineage trappings, so effectual on trials where the issue is one of life and death, were lugged in with considerable adroitness. The prisoner's face—a meek, down-cast looking woman, of olive complexion, and eye as black as a sloe, proclaiming her emotional French nature, subdued and chastened by the sorrows of life—was seen at times throughout the trial with an interesting babe on her knee and two bright-looking boys at her side. Appeals such as this, as every true lawyer knows, are the rock to wreck.

The argument was resumed yesterday morning by a clear, forcible effort of Col. Durrett to impress the jury with all the merits on his side of the case. Mr. Duncan followed in an argument which did him great credit, and Gov. Bramlette had the closing speech for the defense, making three in succession on behalf of the prisoner. Gov. Bramlette alluded to the tendency of attorneys for the State to become thoroughly hardened by reason of their familiarity with prosecutions of this character. When last in Washington city, on visiting the office of the Secretary of War, he particularly noticed a gentleman, not unknown to fame, who was once the Prosecuting Attorney in this district. Such was his great power as a prosecutor that even the prosecution of every person indicted for an offense—his almost unscrupulous hunting down of offenders—that a petition was gotten up to relieve him of the office. That man he saw in Washington but long since, and there was the settled melancholy in his face, the indications of a "mind diseased," to which nothing could minister—the cold, heartless calculation, as if counting the bones in the skeleton in his breast, all indicating that there was the blood of Mrs. Surratt and other victims upon his hands and consciences, which all the waters of ocean could not wash out.

Col. Phil. Lee closed for the Commonwealth. To say that his speech on this trial was one of the very ablest efforts he has yet made in our hearing is sufficient. As he represents the public—the majesty of the law against all violators—we shall give a more extended notice than of the other speeches.

There is a terrible earnestness in his words which could spring from no other source than a bold and manly disposition to future the high duties of his office in accordance with his oath. Of course,

You have witnessed, gentlemen of the jury, the labors that have devoted on me during the present term of the Court, and especially in this case now on trial. You cannot expect me to have followed through all the various and long details of their speeches. I must rely on you, gentlemen, as brother sworn officers, to detect the fallacies introduced by them, to analyze fully the four sentlemen, each taking different views, throwing out his shafts of philippics, and their misrepresentations of the law and the evidence.

No man, with no weak cause, was ever so ably defended in any court of justice as the prisoner. Of this, however, I complain not. The law guarantees to every criminal a fair trial and a full hearing; and these gentlemen would not have discharged their sworn duties if they had failed to take advantage of every point to save their client from the doom impending over him. Ah, gentlemen, citizens, like the people of Harrast Commonwealth of Kentucky, does not desire light in the blood of any of her citizens. She only asks that justice be done to the dead and the living. In this spirit, if I know my own feelings, Kentucky, will I presume, expect no less. As a law-officer of this Commonweal h I charge John Heitz of the crime of murder—not manslaughter—the killing of Mrs. Heitz's poor old man who did not, would not harm him, but showed him kindness and sympathy. The gentlemen for the defense have said that I am desirous of a conviction; it is true. Oh, gentlemen, only ask